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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	Y. MEGHA SWAROOP		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	578108
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	29/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे है।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art in India has evolved a distinctive style based upon their culture, relationship with nature and traditional knowledge.

Worli and Gond paintings

→ famous among tribals living in MH, MP, CH, OR.

→ They used distinctive materials creatively selected from nature for these paintings

→ Nature was depicted along with human figures in a creative manner

→ Natural dyes from Nature (such as red, grey, brown, green colours) were

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used

→ Geometrical shapes were used to depict the human figures

→ Intricacies were shown very creatively.

Due to these features they are acclaimed even today for their beauty and form part of rich tradition of India.

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2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Cornwallis is acclaimed for several reforms and also been critized for the same;

Important achievements

→ He is known as father of civil services

→ He is known for cornwallis code;
- Rule of law and Equality before law.

→ He has brought many ~~police~~ Judicial reforms such as seperation of Judicial powers from District magistrate.

→ He is also known for police reforms.

Exclusion of Indians from Judicial system:

→ Jury was filled entirely by Europeans.

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→ Indian Judges were not appointed in the jury to try Europeans.

→ lack of uniform laws for Hindus and Muslims

→ All the Judges in Supreme court were Europeans.

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Revolutionary movement was a distinctive phase in the Indian freedom struggle marked by armed rebellion, underground activities, Secular ideology ; thus keeping Britishers always on check.

Reasons for Revolutionary movement

- failure of Swadeshi and Non-cooperation movement
- Economic distress due to war, unemployment, discontent among Youth.
- Moderate and Extremist way of working didn't proved effective, as seen in failure of Montagu-chemsford reforms.

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Revolutionary movements in 1920s and 1930s :-

→ Dhaka Anushilan Samiti by Pulin Das

→ Surya Sen's Hindustan Republican Army

→ Anushilan Samiti by Bhupendra Nath Dutta and Barindra Kumar Ghosh

→ Chittagong Armoury raid.

Contribution of Bhagat Singh :-

→ Hindustan republican Association was changed to Hindustan Socialist republican association

→ Attempt to kill Sanders; who order lati-charge on lala Lajpat Rai

→ Smoke bombing in Parliament to show opposition for Public Safety and Trade Disputes Bill.

Revolutionary movements also spread abroad thus rising the National consciousness

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Second world war has brought severe destruction of Economies, lives especially in European states like France, Poland, Germany, Austria etc.

Marshall plan played a crucial role in recovery of these European States

- It paved way for peace among States
- It put forward the Economic blueprint for these European States
- It had led to coming closer of these European states in reconstruction.

Two Europes i.e East and west

→ west was more democratic, progressive.

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→ East was economically backward, more associated with USSR.

→ The plan has arised the nation-state consciousness among them leading to division into East and west.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour is modern day slavery which involves utilisation of labour without minimum wages, Social Security benefits and safety measures.

Causes for Existence of Bonded labour:

→ caste plays an important role and acceptance by lower caste people

→ Illiteracy and Poverty forcing them into bonded labour

→ lack of awareness about legal and constitutional provisions (Art 23,24)

→ women and child are more vulnerable as they don't form a pressure group in society.

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→ lack of implementation of laws in letter and spirit, and lack of proactiveness in administration.

→ Social tolerance

Steps that should be taken:

→ Improve the conditions of poor by better targeting of schemes like MGNREGA, NRLM.

→ Role of Panchayats:
- Educate the masses about legal rights, penalties
- Identify Beneficiaries in objective and Impartial manner

→ Role of NGOs and CSOs:-
- Generate awareness among the people
- provide technical support to SHGs.

→ Street plays, community kitchens should be encouraged to reduce caste consciousness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Factors that Enhance risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs:-

→ Prominity to two of the world illicit drug regions i.e Golden ~~crescent~~ triangle and golden crescent.

→ unemployment among youth.

→ Breakdown of Joint families which used to act as Social control

→ Increasing westernisation, Individualism leading to decline of some values

→ Drug addiction

→ Lack of role models in the Society to persuade Youth away from Drugs.

Measures to be taken

→ At Supply Side; Stringent enforcement of law, Enhanced Surveillance at Borders, actionable intelligence about drug Rackets.

→ Counselling by psychologists to youth and increasing Rehab centres

→ Focus on Reintegration of Youth into the society and reintegrated youth should act as agents of change.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ lack of implementation of laws in letter and spirit, and lack of pro-activeness in administration.

→ Social tolerance

Steps that should be taken:

→ Improve the conditions of poor by better targeting of schemes like MGNREGA, NRLM, NRHM.

→ Role of Panchayats;
- Educate the masses about legal penalties
- Identify Beneficiaries for various schemes

→ Role of NGOs and CSOs:-
- generate awareness among the people.
- Provide help to SHGs.

→ Street plays and community kitchens should be encouraged to reduce caste consciousness.

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation means increasing interconnectedness, interdependence between Societies, people, Economies and Nations as a Whole.

Globalisation led to Homogenisation of culture :-

- English has been widely used now, decreasing relevance of vernaculars
- Dressing and food style has been westernised losing traditional touch
- Decline in traditional artisans Eg:- Bihar handweavers lost relevance after globalisation
- Breakdown of Joint families to Nuclear families.

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- Emergence of class consciousness
- work culture has improved.

Globalisation led to Heterogisation of culture :

- Emergence of glocalisation :- Ex :- McDonald selling Paneer Tikka burgers
- More vigor in celebration of festivals
- Emergence of Single parent families, Dual career families, live-in relationships.
- Increasing soft power. Ex :- Yoga has gained worldwide fame
- Greater awareness about Indian culture globally.

Thus, globalisation had mixed impacts on culture and for sustained globalisation it should be guided by Equality, Equity, Justice.

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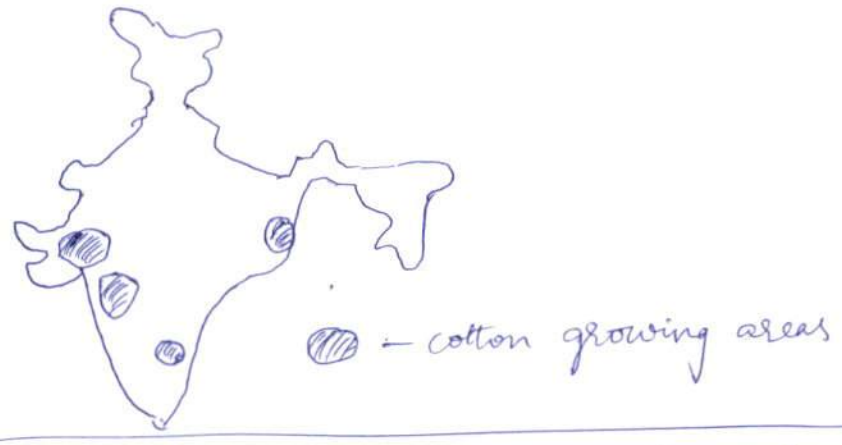
8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton is weight losing raw material and thus cotton textile industries tend to be concentrated near cotton growing areas.



Distribution of cotton textile Industry:-

→ Mumbai – Pune region
- cotton is widely grown due to favourable climate and black soil.

→ Ahmedabad – Vadodara belt

→ Hooghly region

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- Coimbatore - Madurai region

Factors responsible for localisation of industry in Ahmadabad - Mumbai - Pune region :-

→ Availability of raw material (cotton) in abundance and as cotton is weight losing one.

→ cheap unskilled and skilled labour from surrounding areas

→ Gujrati, Marwadi, and Parsi money-lenders to infuse capital and marketing expertise

→ Mumbai and Kandla port; better road and rail connectivity

→ Infused capital by Britishers

→ favourable climate (Humid)

Due to these reasons Mumbai is called cottonopolis of India.

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Greenhouse gas Emissions have increased enormously in last century, due to which average temperature on Earth increased by ~1.2°c, which has

Various implications on coastal and marine Ecosystem :-

→ Increasing instances of drought leading to decreased fresh water discharge into oceans affecting salinity, productivity of coasts.

→ Increase in CO_2 concentrations in oceans leading to acidification, thus affecting shell formations of various marine organisms including coral reefs.

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→ Increasing average temperature of oceans affects primary productivity of marine Ecosystem thus affecting entire food web.

Measures to be taken:

→ watershed management near coastal areas

→ coastal Regulation Zone rules should be strictly followed.

→ coastal plain Zoning, along with treatment of Sewage before discharge

→ Increasing mangrove cover near the coasts, increasing plantations along coastline.

→ construction of major dams should take into consideration minimum river water flow into oceans.

These measures will help India in achieving SDG 13. (life below water).

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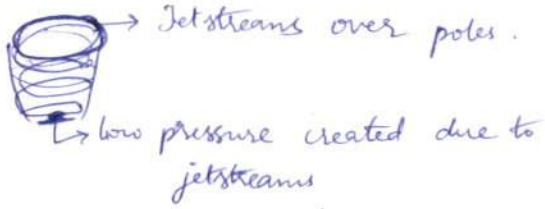
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex :-

It is upper air circulation near the poles, which is seen predominantly during winters and that too over Antarctica, it is less strong over Arctic.

→ It is formed due to continuous circulation of jet streams over poles, which create conditions of cyclone.



→ This acts like a shield and prevents from weakening of low pressure

→ It is the reason for creation of

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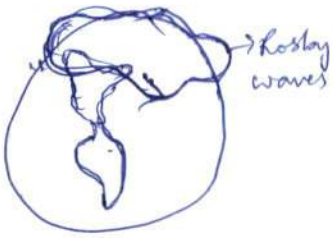
Stratospheric clouds, which further create chlorine reservoirs.

Tropical areas such as Florida witnessed Sub-zero temperature:-

→ Rosby waves are present all over the time near the poles. They act as shield containing cold waves.



→ But due to global warming, these waves are getting weakened and extending Southwards, thus burst of cold waves into tropical areas such as Florida.

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature is marked by various aspects in poetry especially devotional poetry;

- Bhakti and Sufi movements were started during this Era
- There were confluence of ideas between Natives and Mughal rulers,
- There were many reforms seen in Hinduism and also in Islam.
- Kabir's panths are also reflected in Gurumukhi Script of Punjabi and Guru Granth Sahib.
- Major works of Amir Khusrau have been reflected in Hindustani music.
- Carnatic music also came under

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influence of several ragas invented during medieval time.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Home rule league movement, Swadeshi movement, world war I, Emergence of gandhi in Indian Nationalism, revolutionary movements all paved way for the Britishers to introduce Montagu - chelmsford reforms (or) known as Government of India act, 1919.

Major changes introduced:

→ Introduction of Dyarchy in provinces;

- Provincial subjects were divided into transferred and reserved subjects. Transferred subjects are to be exercised by Governor general and

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his council of ministers collectively responsible to legislature, whereas reserved subjects by Governor general and his Executive council.

Thus an Element of responsible government introduced in provinces

→ Budget could be discussed and voted upon. (But still 80% of budget was not votable).

→ Seperate Electorate for women, SC/STs, Anglo-Indians.

→ Limited franchise was granted based on Education, property etc.

→ Indian Council of Secretary of State was abolished and office of high commissioner was established.

→ Provision of Federal public Service commission.

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Significance as historical landmark

→ for the first time women got voting rights

→ Federal Public Service Commission paved way for conduct of civil services exam in India.

→ Responsible government introduced in provinces and element of provincial autonomy provided.

→ Paved way for direct elections, due to which congress Swarajist party could enter legislature and Vittalbai Patel became 1st elected Speaker.

→ Strengthened the National consciousness

Though it has made a progress but still it disappointed many as it didn't fulfil the promise of Self-government and thus rightly said as "unworthy for England to offer and India to accept" - Annie Besant.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Britishers wouldn't have gained control over India if various political, social, cultural, Economic, Military factors didn't help them.

Factors that allowed Britishers to gain control over India:-

→ Disintegration of Mughal rule

- No powerful Mughal rules after Aurangzeb. Governors (or) wajids of Mughal Empire formed their own States such as Hyderabad, Kolkata, Awadh etc.

→ Marathas, though powerful, were fighting against Each other, and

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Britishers could easily use it for their advantage.

→ British company; East India company

- private company
- well organised
- Disciplined army
- Stable political regime in Britain along with Industrial revolution
- Naval might.

This helped them to curtail threats of France, Dutch, portuguese in India against their hegemony.

→ clever governor generals like Robert clive, warren Hasting, cornwallis, wellelsey who came up with ideas like Subsidiary alliance etc to break the alliances and conquer.

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→ lack of unity among the rulers.

Course of British ~~conqest~~ conquest from 1757 to 1856.

→ 1757:- with Battle of Plassey, plunder of Britishers started

→ 1764:- Battle of Buxar; Treaty of Allahabad – Britishers got Revenue rights over Bengal, Bihar, orissa

→ Battle of wandiwash against French, got Madras back.

→ Four Anglo-Mysore wars and Three Anglo-Maratha wars;

→ Subsidiary Alliance; Maintenance of army at the Expenses of Nawab. Most of the princely states signed alliance.

→ Doctrine of lapse by Dalhousie;
Jhansi, Satara, Jaitpur, udaipur, Nagpur etc came under Britishers.

→ Awadh captured on account of maladministration.

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

circumstances under which Indo-Sri lanka peace accord was signed:-

→ passage of official Sinhalese act by Sri lanka; barring tamilians from participation in administration etc,

→ citizenship act; Denied citizenship to Tamilians in Sri lanka.

→ Repression by Sri lankan state over Tamilians; trying to destroy their identity and culture thus leading to homogenisation

→ Several deprivations led to the formation of LTTE; militant organisation by Tamilians to ascertain

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their identity and demand for separate nation.

→ Emergence of civil war in Sri Lanka.

During this situation India sent military aid to Sri Lanka to control the situation and end the war.

Important provisions:-

→ ceasefire was agreed upon

→ Tamilians rights would be taken into consideration.

→ Peace would be restored in all affected areas

critical assessment:-

→ It didn't solve the problem of Ethno - Nationalism

→ constitutional rights to Tamilians were not provided.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ It bleeded resentment among Tamilians creating a rift.

→ It was a piecemeal approach rather than a comprehensive one.

Due to the situations prevailing at that time, it led to the assassination of PM Rajiv Gandhi in TN.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

In India, 30% population lives in urban areas, and contribute 60% of India's GDP.

Challenges faced by urban and urban poor :-

→ lack of Employment opportunities to provide Employment to migrants

→ Increasing congestion, vehicular traffic causing enormous air pollution. out of 20 most polluted cities 14 are from India.

→ low per capita availability of water. Depletion of ground water, water scarcity.

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→ Haphazard planning and constructions which are not disaster resilient

→ Absence of urban way of life

→ Increasing slums, ghettoisation of poor. Slums represent one of the worst socio-Economic indicators

→ Poor Solid waste management practices.

→ urban local bodies are not proactive. corruption, poor quality of service delivery mars them.

→ Huge burden on Existing Infrastructure - both social (health, Education) and physical (affordable housing).

→ Increasing crime and Juvenile delinquency.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps to address these challenges :-

→ fastrack PMAY-U to construct affordable housing to poor

→ Extend MGNREGA to urban poor.

→ Experts should be involved in urban planning and proper drainage networks to prevent water logging during monsoons.

→ Devolve more finances to urban local bodies and Empower them to collect more taxes.

→ e-governance mechanisms like "Friends of people" in Kerala and e-SEWA in Andhra Pradesh should be used for better service delivery.

→ Migrants should be allowed to access food grains through PDS anywhere in country.

It is estimated that by 2050, 50% of population will be urban. Thus it is needed to take steps to fulfil SDG goals.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Gender is a Socially constructed distinction between male and female.

- As per Jati system, women is associated with concept of purity and pollution. Thus, it has become imperative to control their Sexual and reproductive health rights
- Laws of Manu:- says that men can attain Salvation by protecting the honour and chastity of women. Role of women is to beget son, perpetuate male descent and support men in performing rituals.

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→ Religious texts and organisations also sanction control over womens Sexual health rights.

for Ex:- Menstruating women are not allowed to enter temples.

→ As women is associated with concept of purity and pollution, they are more subjugated in upper castes and are confined to domestic sphere

→ Through disallowing Inter-caste marriages, practicing Endogamy within castes women sexual rights are controlled by Society.

→ Patriarchal constructions in the Society also reiterate violation of their sexual rights.

Ex:- Marital rape is still not considered crime.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Even in Joint families, filial and fraternal relations are given precedence over maternal relations.

India, has taken several steps to empower women and break their shackles such as 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act, promotion of SHGs etc, but still there's long way ahead to fulfil goal 5 (gender equality) of SDG.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Desertification is a concept of land degradation which can occur naturally (or) man-made.

It occurs mainly due to :-

→ faulty agricultural practices like excessive irrigation leading to water logging, excessive usage of fertilizers.

→ It also occurs due to activities of wind which bring desert sand with it and spread it over nearby fertile lands, thus degrading it.

land degradation Neutrality means stopping the process of desertification and also involves reversing it by sustainable

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practices.

Significance :-

→ Increasing climate change risks had put pressure on fertile lands.

→ It enables increase in productivity and thus meeting needs of increasing population.

→ It is imperative as expansion of net cropped area is becoming difficult due to urbanisation, Industrialisation

→ It boosts the income of the farmers on account of increased soil fertility leading to increased productivity and decreasing usage of inputs.

→ It will be in line with International commitments under UNFCCC and UNFCCD to achieve land degradation neutrality by 2030.

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Steps required to achieve it

→ covering land by mulch to prevent erosion

→ growing early maturing nitrogenous plants in between cropping seasons

→ usage of micro irrigation to prevent water logging and for efficient utilisation of fertilisers

→ Integrated organic and Inorganic fertiliser usage

→ zero Budget Natural farming

→ planting trees ~~pass~~ surrounding crops to prevent Desert sand.

→ Agriculture practices according to agro-climatic zones.

These measures will help India to achieve its goal of land degradation neutality by 2030 and ensure food security to its population.

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Geographical Importance of Hindukush - Himalayan region :-

→ It blocks the cold Siberian waves from Siberia thus creating hospitable climate in Northern India during winters.

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→ It is due to this region that Tibet is called Rooftop of the world and which plays significant role in onset of monsoon.

→ Himalayas cut the westerlies into two branches thus providing much needed ~~western~~ winter rainfall and Snowfall in India.

→ It is in Earthquake Zone V; which is more prone to Earthquakes

Economic importance

→ various Pastoral tribes like Gaddis, Gujjars, Bakarwals make a living over Himalayas

→ Southern slopes of Himalayas, especially Shivaliks near Darjeeling are well

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Known for tea plantations

→ Most of the northern rivers have their origins in Himalayan region. These rivers are lifeline for our agriculture, Industries. Thus ensuring food, water Security of India.

→ various hillstations in Himalayan region are major tourist destination spots which generate huge revenue and employment in surrounding regions.

Changes	Consequences
→ Melting of glaciers	→ glacial lake outbursts causing flash floods.
→ construction of dams, obstructing flow of rivers	→ Reservoir induced seismicity.
→ urbanisation, tunnels are dug	→ landslides, cloudbursts.

Thus, due to its vast significance it is rightly called as third pole of the world.

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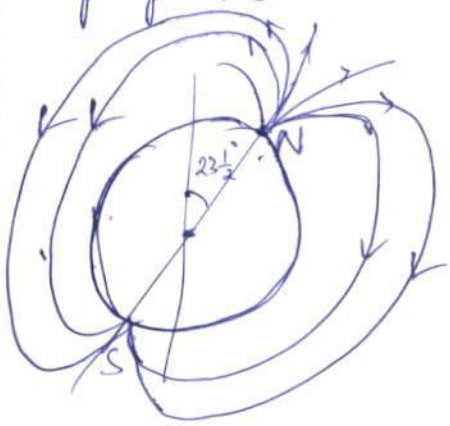
19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's Magnetism is due to the creation of North and South pole on Earth leading to behaviours of magnetic properties.



There are 2 types of magnetism exhibited :-

→ geometrical poles

→ Magnetic poles

→ geometric poles are always fixed.

→ Magnetic poles keeps changing after every thousands of years.

Reasoning behind occurence of Earth's magnetism :-

→ Earth's interior plays a major role

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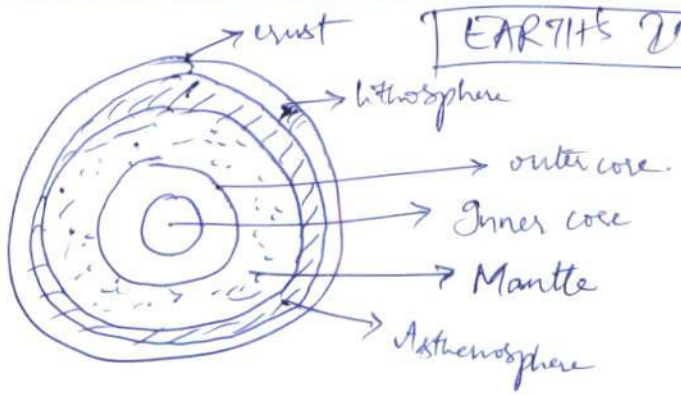
EARTH'S INTERIOR



→ Inner core is solid made up of Iron, Nickel. Due to the rotation of inner core it generates paleo-magnetism.

→ Also circulation of mantle in convection cells play a role in Earth's magnetism.

→ Rotation of Earth tilted along $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to its axis also causes magnetism.

Factors behind its variation temporally and spatially :-

→ Unequal distribution of mass of Earth at various places.

→ Tectonic plates; oceanic and continental plates. oceanic plates are denser than continental plates.

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→ Geoid shape of Earth.

→ Solar winds.

→ Mid oceanic ridges.

Earth's magnetism prevents Earth from gamma rays, cosmic dust, solar winds. Reversal of Earth's magnetism is understood by studying paleo-magnetism near mid-oceanic ridges. Thus Earth's magnetism plays an important role in protecting species on Earth.

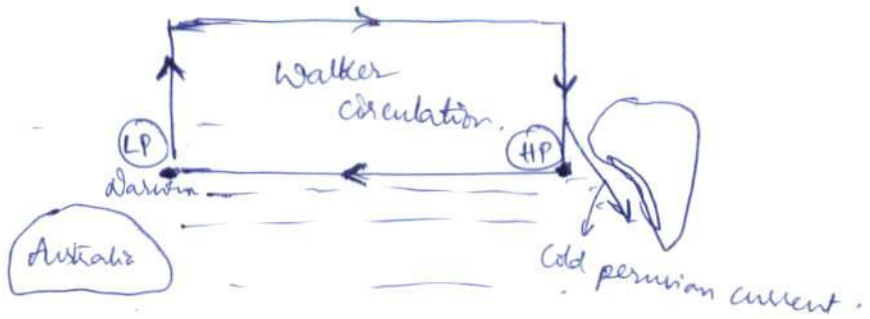
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation is atmospheric circulation over pacific ocean between west pacific ocean and East pacific ocean.

- It is circulation between Darwin; North East of Australia and Tahiti; west of peru.
- It is due to the high pressure created near coast of peru due to cold peruvian current and low pressure near Darwin.



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- Due to the high pressure near peruvian coast, it experiences stable conditions and clear skies, due to low pressure near Australian coast it experiences rainfall.

Influence on monsoon.

→ walker circulation is associated with Southern Ocean oscillation, El-Nino and La-Nina which are seen to be affecting Indian monsoon

→ weak walker cell is associated with drought in India.

→ El-Nino :- Reversal of pressure near peru and Australian coast severly affects monsoon. As it seems to weaken Mascarene high near Madagascar, whose strength reflects intensity of monsoon.

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→ During La-Nina years, there is intensification of walker cell and intensification of Mascarene high thus causing good monsoon in India.

Indian monsoon is a very complex phenomenon and it is still not exactly understood ~~to~~ reasons for its occurence, breaks etc. Though walker circulation has an influence on monsoon there are various phenomenon like Indian ocean Dipole, Jetstreams which also play major role.

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	578108
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	06/09/19.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut structures showcases architectural marvel and skill the architects of ancient times possessed.

Influence of various religions and religious activities

BUDDHISM.

- chaityas and viharas which were worship places and rest houses for Buddhist monks were made out of these rock cut structures.
- Sanchi Stupa ; made of stone and bricks
- Ajanta and Ellora caves; had influence of Buddhism. Eg:- Padmapani paintings in Ajanta.

Ajeevika Sect — Lomas Rishi caves

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Hinduism

- Various rock cut temples during Gupta age.
- Had influence in Ellora caves, Elephanta caves. Ex:- Kailashnath temple in Ellora, Ravana Shaking Mt. Kailash
- Khajuraho temples in MP.

Jainism — also influenced in Ellora caves

Religion and Religious activities played a major role in these rich rock-cut structures which continue to inspire modern architects.

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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

congress contested elections as per Govt. of India act 1935 and won 8 out of 11 provinces with majority and could form government.

Positives of congress rule

→ In a limited manner, brought Zamindari reforms

→ Provided protection to the workers working in factories.

→ land reforms were initiated

→ Raised issues in the assembly and acted as a voice of people

→ National Planning Committee was formed.

Emergence of weaknesses in the congress

→ Rift started between Right wing Zamindars supported by Gandhiji and Socialist

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leaders like S.C. Bose.

→ It led to the resignation of S.C. Bose in Tripuri Session of congress, 1939.

→ Some of the legislations it passed went against the workers.

→ failure of implementation of Zamindari reforms.

→ Differences in whether to give support to Britishers in WW II

→ Congress became organisationally weak.

And finally when Britishers made India party to the war without consulting congress ministries, it led to the resignation of congress ministries and ended 28 months rule under congress. Congress rule showcased people what it means to be truly independent and paved way for independence.

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamaladevi chattopadhyay played a major role pre and post independence

pre - Independence

→ Salt Satyagraha; ~~[illegible]~~ women was laid by kamaladevi

→ Source of inspiration ~~to~~ women freedom fighters.

Post - Independence

→ Lady Hardinge medical college was established due to her efforts.

→ Advocated for women Empowerment.

→

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napolean was a dynamic leader who emerged as a response and reaction of French revolution.

Napolean came up with continental Blockade policy to prevent England ships from using European ports, thus barring entry of Britishers products.

Limitations of Continental Blockade

→ It was enforced unilaterally without taking other countries into confidence.

→ Napolean highhandedness over the continent bred resentment

→ British goods were in demand in the continent and blockade created price rises and resentment among people.

Thus several countries formed coalitions

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against Napolean which finally led to his downfall and failure.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage is an institution of Society playing certain role with certain responsibilities to ensure continuity and Stability in the society.

Traditional aspects of Marriage

- Associated with purity and pollution, thus Endogamous and Intra caste marriages
- It was seen as confluence of two souls.

Aspects of change in recent times

- Increasing instances of inter-caste marriages,
- Dating culture
- Finding Bride and Groom through online sites (or) Matrimonial sites

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- concept of live-in partness
- Increasing number of Dual-career families
- Marriage as confluence of two souls is finding less relevance, thus increasing divorces.

Elements of continuity

- Emotional bonds between husband and wife still persists.
- Ritual ties
- unity during child rearing.
- Marriages are celebrated with more vigor these days. Eg:- lavish marriages have become a norm.

Though Marriage has seen lot of changes and some elements of continuity it still plays a major role in Indian society.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Ageing is a natural process and with age comes multiple disabilities.

Physical Disability

- Body's physical strength decreases and becomes more susceptible to diseases.

Mental

- Stress and strain.
- Emotional balance.

Social

- After globalisation, we have seen increasing number of old age homes, which means declining values in society
- Resistance with new values, leading to frustration

Economic

- lack of income source after retirement
- Increasing livelihood costs.

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Technological

- less adaptability to technological changes.

Key Government Initiatives

- Rashtriya Vayoshrestha Vandana.
- High interest rates for deposits by Senior citizens
- National Social Assurance Scheme
- Antyodaya Yojana.
- Sugamya Pustakalaya.
- DBT transfers
- concessions for Senior citizens in Railway tickets, public transportation.

Along with Government initiatives it is imperative to provide value education to tackle the issues old age population faces.

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7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.
(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

literacy rate among tribals is way below the national average (~80%).

Reasons for low literacy rate;

→ Traditional belief, value, cultural norms of tribals

→ Self-Sufficient, closed nature of tribal Economy. They are mostly dependent on forest produce for their sustainance. So, Education is not seen as necessity.

→ lack of awareness about their rights and entitlements.

→ lack of proper integration with the mainstream society.

→ Failure of Bureaucracy to ensure Education penetration in tribal areas.

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→ Failure of local self government and non-extension of Part IX provision to 'schedule 6' areas.

Initiatives taken by government

→ Eklavya model residential schools in tribal areas to provide primary and Secondary education

→ Reservation provided by constitution to scheduled tribes in Educational Institutions

→ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and mid day meal scheme.

→ RTE act, 2009 – free and compulsory education for all between 6–14 years.

It is imperative ~~that~~ to take confidence of tribals and ensure participatory approach to boost their literacy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

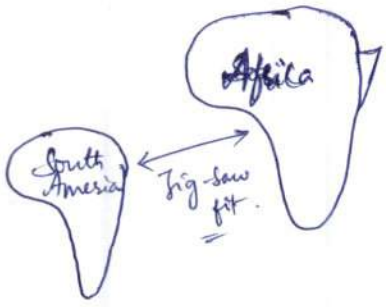
8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift theory was proponded by Alfred wegener to explain the movement of the continents.

Evidences given by Alfred wegener

→ Zig-saw fit of the continents.



→ Based on the fossil evidences. It was found that same type of fossils were found in boundaries to two distinct continents.

→ Marine origin fossils were found in Himalayas, and glacial origin fossils were found in Interior of continents.

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→ Same types of animals and plant species were found on continents which implies that they were together millions of years ago.

Continental Drift theory says that, the present continents were together as two landmasses seperated by Tethys sea and they started spreading away thus leading to formation of present shape of continents.

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's surface is featured with variety of landforms such as valleys, mountains, canyons, plateaus, ridges. This diversity is a result of both Internal and External factors.

Internal factors

- Earthquakes, change the landscape of the area (Ex:- Rift valleys, Narmada rift valley)
- Eruption of volcanoes spread lava over vast area and ~~brings~~ brings changes in landform (Ex:- Deccan plateau).
- Mid-oceanic ridges change the oceanic relief
- continental and oceanic plates (Ex:- Himalayas)

External

- Rivers cut down the mountains in their path to create beautiful valleys (Ex:- valleys in Himalayan region).

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- Due to wave action, sea cliffs are formed
- Due to wind action, mountains are converted into gravels, soil.
- Due to various microbial activities, parent material is converted into soil
- Due to meteorites, crater lakes are formed (Eg:- lunar lake, MH).
- Biotic life also plays a part in changing landscape.
- Anthropogenic causes
  - High rise buildings
  - Tunnels inside mountains
  - Mining activities.

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10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

lapse rate means with increase of altitude the pressure and temperature falls. with every 1km rise in altitude, the temperature decreases by 6°C.

Relationship with atmospheric stability.

→ warm dry air being lighter rises and as it moves up in altitude it cools down due to adiabatic lapse rate and finally reaches a point where it gets stabilised. Rise in warm air creates low pressure on the ground.

→ Moist air when rises due to latent heat release when condensed, gets further heated up and raises more high and thus leading to formation of stratus and cumulo Nimbus clouds which cause rainfall.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Indian art and architecture has been influenced by several external forces such as Islam, Greek, Mughals and Britishers. colonial period had profound influence on Indian architecture.

→ chatrapati Shivaji terminus building, Mumbai is an example of Indo-Gothic style.

→ Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi has influenced by western architecture

→ Lutyen's Delhi – is an example of British influence

→ church in Shimla and various Museums, Buildings in Shimla have western influence.

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→ Victoriya building in west Bengal has colonial influence.

Contribution of Europeans.

- Indo-Greek style
- Indo-Saracenic style.
- Indo-Roman style.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

19th century in the Indian context has been referred as "Indian Renaissance" because of various changes and reforms it has brought in the Indian Society.

Struggle against backward Elements of Indian Society

→ At the instance of Indian reformers, female infanticide which was prevalent was banned by a regulation.

→ At the Instance of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Practice of Sati was abolished.

→ By the efforts of Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar, Lord Dalhousie passed

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"Widow Remarriage act"

→ Raja Ram Mohan Roy established "Brahmo Samaj", for Emancipation of women, women education, religious reforms. It was based on the principles of "upanishads", which preached Non - Duality.

→ Keshab chandra Sen fought against the child marriages prevalent in the society

→ Jyotibha Phule established Satyashodak Samaj for upliftment of weaker sections of the society.

→ Hithakami Sabha was established by Veeresalingam Pantulu for Social reforms

→ Daya Nand Saraswati has established Arya Samaj, which preached equality

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of all and gave slogans like Swaraj, and Swadeshi which inspired freedom struggle.

Positives of reforms

- women were liberated from their shackles and found Empowerment
- It gave a voice for lower caste people in highly caste conscious society
- Derogatory practices were abolished.

Socio - religious reform movement played an important role in leap forwarding Indian society into a progressive one and gave a push to the freedom struggle.

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Partition of Bengal in 1906 by Lord Curzon was a significant landmark in Indian freedom struggle.

Reasons behind partition of Bengal.

Official Reasons

- Administrative convinience, thus dividing region into west and East Bengal.
- Inadequate representation of Muslims in administration.

Actual Reasons

- To Divide Hindu and Muslims on communal lines.
- It was so divided that Bengali speaking population and Hindu population was made minority in East Bengal.
- To curb raising nationalism.

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- To curb revolutionary activities.

Successes of Swadeshi movement

- Spirit of Swarajya and Swadeshi was awakened.
- Native Education got a boost.
  - National Council of Education was formed
  - Many Native schools and colleges were opened. Eg:- Shantiniketan by Rabindranath Tagore, Dawn Society
- Native art by Abhindranath Tagore,
- Native companies were opened up such as Swadeshi Navigation company by Chidambaram Pillai.
- Raksha Bandhans, Atma Shakti songs all brought unity in the masses
- women participated in large number

Limitations

- Element of communalism got introduced in the form of "All India Muslim League" (1906)

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- Split in the congress (Surat split, 1907) among moderates and Extremists
- Movement was a failure as Britishers annulled partition in 1911 and could successfully divide people on communal lines
- Morley - Minto reforms (1909) were not as per the demands.

Though it had certain limitations it was a significant landmark as it raised Atma Shakti among masses and principles like Swadeshi and Swaraj found way into Indian freedom struggle which were used in NCM (1920), CDM (1930).

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14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Post - Independence, India has seen a debate on re-organisation of states and demands for linguistic reorganisation of states were raised.

→ Though pre-independence "Pradesh congress committees" were organised on linguistic lines, leaders were opposed to that idea post independence as;

- It would threaten National Integrity
- India is at Nascent stage of democracy
- It would raise acute regional consciousness
- Partition inflicted masks.

→ Re-organisation on linguistic basis was rejected by JVP committee, Dhar commission. But due to efforts of Potti Sriramulu for division of Telugu

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speaking region from Madras province, 1st State reorganization commission was established ~~which~~ under Fazl Ali, H.N. Kunzru which has advocated linguistic based reorganisation.

Distinct contributing factors

→ Mass education could be better provided in mother tongue

→ Real participation of people in administration is possible if administration is in their language.

→ Relative deprivation and to strengthen their culture (Eg:- Telangana State formation).

→ To protect and assert their identity (Demand for greater Nagaland, Bodoland territory)

→ Due to lack of development and administrative convinience (Uk separated from UP, CH from MP).

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Many reorganisations of states has happend post-independence uptil now such as formation of PB, HR, accession of Sikkim, conversion of Himachal, Tripura from UTs to States. And though there is relative deprivation and lack of balanced development, demand for separate state seems more of a political demand ~~and~~ rather than genuine peoples demand.

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Treaty of vessailles wase signed to ensure peace after WW I.

→ Germany was divided into several parts and were taken over by UK, France,

→ It was a humiliation to Germany, due to the way the peace was dictated over it.

→ The process was more of a "winner takes all phenomena" rather than reconciliation, It bred resentment among the people in Germany, as Jews who were financially sound didn't help Germany at that time and worked for protecting their

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interests

finally this resentment took the form of Hitler, who with his oratory skills could fan the sentiments against Jews and finally with the ambition to restore Germany attacked Poland, thus breaking out WWII.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Domestic violence against women according to NCRB data is ~45% of crimes against women which shows the gravity of the issue.

→ legal measures like Domestic violence (Prevention) act, Dowry prohibition act proved ineffective.

→ Domestic violence happens in between the four walls, where law has limited access and thus making laws ineffective.

→ According to traditions and customs, patriarchy, women is seen as a property by husband thus causing violence on women.

→ The issue gets perpetuated due to

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perpetuation of patriarchy in family (Ex:- Mother-in-law inflicting violence on Bride) and lack of awareness among women

→ violence is not only physical, it can be mental, Economic. But law mostly deals with physical aspect.

Thus, it is imperative to intervene at Societal level.

→ Bring awareness about the unethical practice of domestic violence by intervening in Education system. our textbooks still show women as housewife and father as breadwinner, this should change.

→ Self-subjugating attitude of women needs to be changed, they need to be economically empowered. SHGs are a right step in this direction.

→ Role models of the society needs to persuade the society to change their

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attitudes. We need eccentrics like R.R. Roy, I.C. Vidyasagar to change the norms of society.

Domestic violence is a crude manifestation of Patriarchy, and thus need interventions both at legal and societal level.

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17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is undergoing demographic transition at an unprecedented level and it is expected that India's average age by 2020 will be 29 years.

Implications

→ North Indian states are relatively younger than South Indian states, thus it can lead to continuous supply of workforce for the country.

→ largest youngest population in the world, which means that largest consumer base which can spur economic growth of the country and help India achieve its target of $4 trillion economy by 2022.

→ largest English speaking population in the world, which has huge potential for

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Services export

→ Young generation is politically and Environmentally assertive thus has potential to transform representive democracy to participative democracy and ensure sustainable development

Ex:- Rally for rivers campaign

→ High risk appetite, which can boost Entrepreneurship and thus Employment generation

→ By 2020 average age of US will be 40, Japan - 49, thus huge potential to harness demographic dividend and ensure soft diplomacy.

→ They are at the cusp of transition between modern values, Individualism v/s traditional values. one of the effects is declining morals among youth thus increasing instances of Drug abuse.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Child sex ratio is decreasing (currently at 918), whereas sex ratio is improving (940), thus leading to phenomena of "Missing women".

→ Increasing dependent population, causing pressure on the workforce.

→ Due to low sex ratio, instances like Bride purchasing etc. are occurring.

It is assumed that India's demography dividend will last till 2040 and thus it is need of the hour to upskill the population (which is currently at 14%) to harness the demographic potential and mitigate the negative implications.

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18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development is an holistic development of river basins, along with catchment areas to ensure Sustainable development.

Significance

→ It arrests soil erosion and increases the organic matter in the soil

→ It increases percolation of water and thus increasing GW (ground water) table.

→ It decreases the soil runoff into the rivers and water bodies, thus maintaining the river's ecological flow.

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→ It helps in mitigating floods.

Reasons for limited Success

Though several initiatives like command Area development, Integrated water-shed management, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit scheme, Desert area development program were launched still there was limited success.

→ command area development failed due to lack of community participation. No micro channels, tertiary irrigation works took up leading to failure of optimal use of water.

→ lack of funds available to the schemes and awareness among people. Interventions are episodic rather than pro-active.

→ Sand mining, corruption, Encroachments

→ lack of flood plain zoning, land management practices.

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Some measures

→ Afforestation along the river banks

→ construction of micro channels, on-field channels, underground irrigation practices.

→ CAMPA funds could be directed towards watershed development

→ MGNREGA could be extended for watershed development.

→ Small run-off channels connecting water bodies to prevent flooding.

Need of the hour is holistic stakeholder participation, water user associations can be setup to ensure participation of people which can go a long way in ensuring sustainable development.

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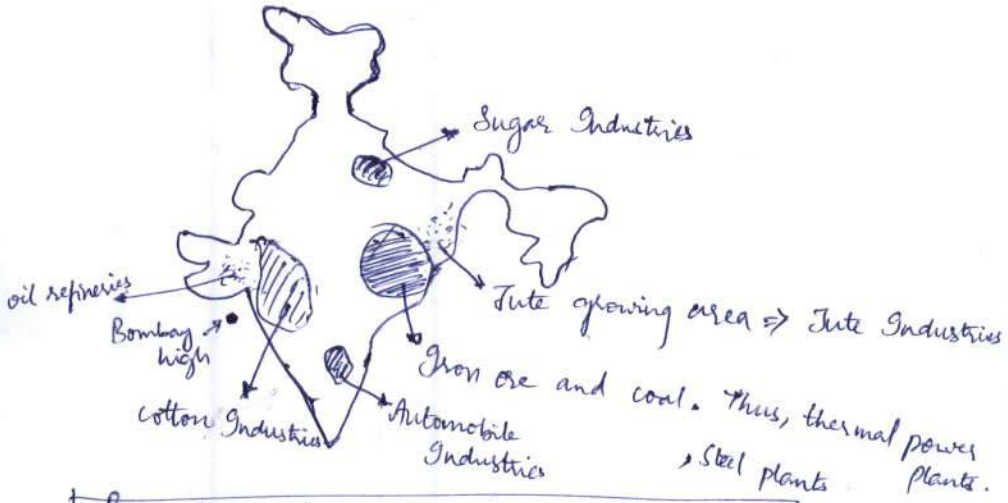
19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Raw materials form 50 - 60% costs for an industry, thus they play a major role in location of industries.



fig; Raw Materials and Industries

Relationship between Raw materials and location of Industries

→ Industries using bulky raw materials and weight loosing such as coal, Iron-ore tend to be concentrated near to source of raw materials Ex:- Steel Industry

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in Bokaro, near Dhanbad, JH.

→ Industries catering to local markets and using non-weight loosing are tend to be concentrated near to the market location. Ex:- cotton industries in Kanpur

→ Junction points of transportation lines such as Rail, road, airways. tend to be crowded with industries as efficient transportation reduces cost of transportation of raw materials.

→ Industries requiring continuous electricity supply tend to be concentrated near coal mines as they provide thermal power.

→ Sugar producing industries concentrate near Sugarcane producing areas such as TN, MH, UP.

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Impact of Globalisation and technology

- Improved transportation facilities, decreasing logistics costs, thus dispersal of industries to near the ports, market areas.
- Industrial clusters, Export Zones have developed. closeness to rawmaterial is no more a concern
- cheaper availability of loans, capital.
- use of ICT in assembly lines, thus leading to outsourcing of tasks. for eg; R&D is done in US, Manufacturing in china, Assembly in India and sale worldwide.

Raw material though forms a major part due to recent advancements in infrastructure, technology its role in determining location of Industry has decreased.

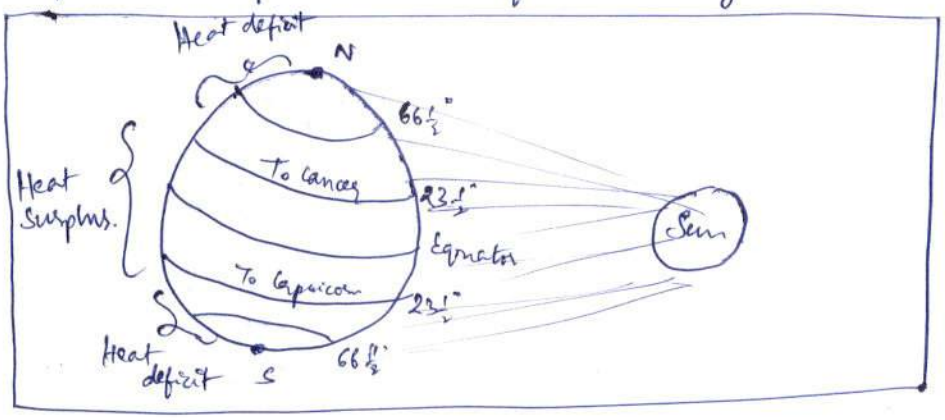
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's heat budget means distribution of temperature around the Earth, it leads to balancing out the temperature differences, transfer of heat from surplus to deficit region.



→ Earth's atmosphere is transparent to insolation but absorbs the long wave radiation emitted by the Earth, thus trapping some of the heat

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→ This trapping of outgoing radiation leads to Natural greenhouse effect. It is trapped by greenhouse gases such as CO_2, H_2O, etc.

→ It helps in regulating Earth's atmosphere from not becoming Extremely hot and Extremely cold. without natural greenhouse effect Earth would see 150°c during day and −200°c during night. life would not have been possible.

→ Heat is transferred from Heat surplus zone to the Heat deficit polar areas, thus maintaining optimum temperature.

Implications of rising concentration of GHGs

→ Earth's average temperature will increase leading to excess heat absorption which will have adverse implications on natural processes.

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→ Melting of glaciers, ice sheets will occur and thus decreasing albedo of Earth further.

→ Increasing acidification of oceans, affecting marine organisms and especially shell forming organisms

→ Increasing sea level rise, leading to submergence of many islands.

→ Increase in extreme weather events

→ weakening of Rosby waves, causing events like cold wave shocks in tropical areas such as Florida.

It is imperative to take collective action to limit GHGs to a sustainable point. India's push towards Renewable Energy, INDC targets reflect the same and India's commitment towards SDG 13 (climate action).

150

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	Y. MEGHA SWAROOP		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	578108
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR	Date	06/09/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

National Institute of Transforming India (or) NITI Aayog replaced erstwhile Planning commission.

Structure of NITI Aayog.

→ PM as chairperson

→ Vice-chairperson to be at rank of Cabinet minister to be appointed by PM.

→ Governing council
- All the CMs of the state
- 5 union cabinet ministers nominated by PM

→ Regional councils ; as needed, convened by PM.
- CMs of those regions

→ 2 Ex-officio members

→ Permanent staff and CEO.

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Functions

→ Policy thinktank and apex R&D body
→ Provide crucial inputs in policy making
→ forum to resolve disputes through dialogue and negotiations
→ oversee implementation and Evaluation of Schemes.

Contemporary relevance

→ Model contract farming law
→ NITI's State rankings on Health
→ Agricultural former friendly and marketing reforms Index.
→ Model APMC and land leasing Act.

It has played crucial role in spurring competitive federalism and strengthening federalism.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

fast track courts have been setup to decrease the pendency of cases in the country.

uses of fast track courts ;

→ It reduces the burden over regular Judiciary

→ It imparts speed to the Justice delivery system. (Avg. pendency in the country is 14 years).

→ It is relatively inexpensive to the litigant and reduces wastage of resources both time and financial.

Analysis of Fast track courts ;

→ Setting up in few areas like for cases involving sitting legislatures amounts to violation of Art 14 (Equality).

→ In many cases, it has been seen that it has led to fast track injustice.

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→ Verdict delivered is not final and it is often appealed to higher courts defeating its purpose.

→ lack of financial resources. Few finance commissions provided grants for setting up of Fast track courts, but others didn't, thus leaving them in state of limbo.

With 67% undertrials in the country it is imperative to fast track Judicial reforms and institutionalise system of Alternate dispute settlement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Art 232 provides for appointment, posting and transfer of district judges by Governor in consultation with the High court.

Challenges faced by lower Judiciary.

→ lack of infrastructure

→ Poor quality of advocates and public prosecutors.

→ corruption in the lower judiciary.

→ No Judicial manpower planning

→ Art 235 places lower judiciary under the administrative control of High courts

→ No contempt powers for the lower judiciary and there are no provisions in the constitution to ensure their independence.

→ cases are often challenged to high court and poor quality of verdicts.

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Measures for enhancing their productivity

→ Operationalise All India Judicial Services

→ court fees collected should be used to strengthen their infrastructure.

→ concept of Evening courts could be explored to boost their productivity.

→ High court should regularly issue advisories to lower courts regarding best practices and Ethical guidelines.

→ court observers (trained) should be appointed to check the knowledge of advocates, Judges.

As lower judiciary has around 2.5 – 3 crores pending cases it is need of the hour to strengthen them.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Need to formalise process of post-legislative scrutiny :-

→ process has been random and haphazard

→ to act as deterrence from framing bad laws.

→ to institutionalise the system of checks and balances.

→ Continuous accountability rather than episodic accountability.

→ committees like Estimates committee, PAC, have been overburdened

→ ATR's are delayed by govt., by formalising the process there will be better accountability.

Thus formalising improves the effectiveness of laws.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence is an emerging technology which learns, adapts and responds according to the changing situations based on machine learning and pre-fed data.

Potential of AI

→ It can proactively predict where the interventions are required so that government can respond promptly.

→ It can lead to evidence based policy making.

→ It has the capability to process huge data, find patterns among the data and decipher it for targeted subsidy delivery.

→ It can help in reducing Inclusion and Exclusion errors in providing subsidies.

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→ Several states which have used AI in governance such as AP, MH have benefitted from faster service delivery, better data management.

→ It can ensure cyber security, by assessing the threat vulnerability of e-governance modules.

AI has a huge potential to transform ~~how~~ ~~gov~~ the relations between government and citizen.

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Grievance redressal mechanisms are the tools through which citizens (or) Stakeholders grievances are registered and addressed to ensure trust between service providers and citizens.

Various reforms in public grievance redressal mechanism :-

→ Introduction of citizen's charter
→ Right to delivery of services act by many states.
→ Grievance redressal cells in many government / public offices
→ Introduction of feedback forms.
→ Sevottam model implementation.

Effectiveness remain limited

→ focus is not on proactively reaching out to citizens.

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→ citizens charter has been degenerated into bureaucratic charters with vaguely worded phrases, no clear accountability and GRM framework.

→ So many grievances are registered but not addressed due to lack of behavioural change of Bureaucracy.

→ lack of awareness among citizens on GRM and ways to file a complaint.

Need of the hour is to bring Behavioural changes along with structural changes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Art 23 of the Indian constitution prohibits trafficking of women and children in India.

Factors that contribute to trafficking :-

→ Poverty ; major cause, as they are lured into trafficking in the name of providing employment and opportunities.

→ women and children don't form a pressure group in the society and they are most vulnerable.

→ Physical inability to resist forceful attempts of trafficking

→ women are forced into commercial sex acts, domestic servitude which generate money for the traffickers

→ Hidden crime, as victims donot come forward due to fear and language barriers.

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Steps taken to combat it

→ Immoral trafficking prevention act

→ Abolition of forced and Bonded labour

→ Abolition of child labour

→ Enhanced vigil at the borders

→ Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of trafficked women and children

→ Helpline numbers.

Trafficking is worst form of crime and it needs to be checked at any cost to ensure dignity.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector - Borne diseases are those diseases spread by insects, mosquitoes, flies, etc which act as carrier of the vector, virus and transferring it from one person to other. Ex :- Malaria, Dengue.

factors that led to their Emergence

→ lack of hygiene; primary reason for breeding of mosquitoes.

→ Ineffective safety precautions in hospitals in handling patients leading to spread of diseases

→ lack of proper drainage, poor urban planning leading to clogging up of water during rainy seasons and thus acting as breeding ground for insects.

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for e.g; Every year in Delhi, ~~apt~~ during monsoon we see increasing instances of dengue.

→ lack of awareness among people about safe and hygiene practices.

→ Proliferation of slums

→ Rampant use of anti-biotics leading to development of resistance by the bacteria.

Some measures

→ cleaning up the surroundings by community involvement

→ Spraying of insecticides in areas where prevalence of incidence is more.

→ NGOs, CSOs should create awareness among people.

→ Safe disposal of bio-waste.

With collective approach we can decrease the instances of VBDs.

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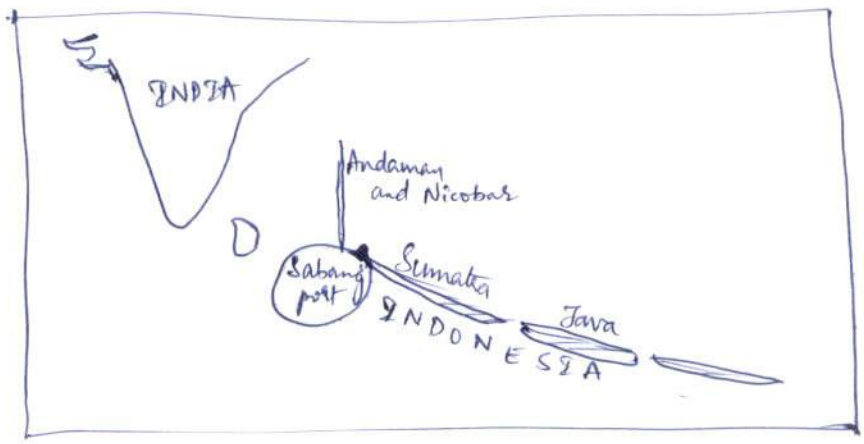
9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।



India and Indonesia though closely situated had not engaged proactively before, but recent strategic realities show the increasing engagement with Indonesia.

→ Indonesia is also multi-diverse society

→ It has effectively controlled the threat of ISIS by de-radicalisation, which India could make use of

→ Strategically located Sabang port of Indonesia.

→ Its closeness to the Malacca Strait

→ Huge middle class population, which can be

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potential market for Indian goods.

Thus it is imperative to forge better relations with Indonesia and strengthen its position in Indo-pacific region.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Nepal bilateral relations has always been ups and downs. It depended on the President of Nepal, whether he was pro - china or pro - India.

Attempts at resetting the ties

→ Increasing aid to Nepal
→ Provided assistance during Nepal Earthquake
→ open Border
→ ~~visa free~~ Nepali citizens can work and Earn in India
→ Provides access to the sea.
→ Provides various commodities at subsidised price to Nepal, including Electricity.
→ Huge Infrastructure finance.

Barriers

→ Increasing influence of china
→ fake Indian currency notes through open borders.

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→ Drug and Gun trafficking
→ Blockade of Indian trucks at the border
→ Intervention of India in Nepal's constitution and apprehension of Nepal over Indias intervention in its Elections

As Nepal is close neighbour and due to its proximity to china, it is in the best interests of India to maintain good relations with Nepal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and Interest groups are voluntary organisations of people who come together sharing mutual values, trust and seek to further common Interests.

Differences between pressure groups and Interest groups

→ Pressure groups try to seek influence over policies, whereas Interest groups may not.

→ There can be several interest groups such groups based on traditional Interests such as RSS, groups based on profession such as Bar Council

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of India. They do not necessary try to influence policies.

→ whereas pressure groups such as FICCI, trade unions etc. try to influence policies to further their interests.

→ Interest groups may also be for Advocacy (or) Education purpose such as PETA, R.K. Mission.

Ways in which Pressure groups influence policies

→ By seeking help of influential persons in the society who could exert pressure on government. for e.g; Role models are used in their campaignings.

→ By frequently signing and sending petitions to government.
for e.g; frequent petitions on road accidents may spur debate on road safety

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in parliament

→ By providing information to the government which has overlooked certain issues

→ By generating awareness among people leading to mass - mobilisation

→ By grabbing media attention.

→ Through mass demonstrations and debates.

→ Pressure groups like MKSS (Majdoor Kisan shakti sangathan), NPCRTI has influenced government to take up legislation on RTI leading to RTI Act.

→ "India against corruption" has led to enactment of 'Lokpal Act'.

In a democracy, voluntariness and free will are key to ensure civil liberties and pressure groups and Interest groups are needed for vibrant democracy as they often raise issues which are neglected by govt. (Ex:- Sex workers).

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

local self governance has got constitutional status through 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment act, 1992.

Issues faced by the institutions of local self governance.

→ Gram Sabha meeting not held regularly and often issues beyond competence of GS has been raised in meetings

→ Restrictive qualifications such as functional toilets, Educational qualifications, two child norms affects women contestants and vulnerable section.

→ Problem of Proxy candidates and Panchayat Patis

→ State Finance commission not set up regularly under (243 I).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Grassroot planning bodies such as District planning committee and Metropolitan planning committee are not functional.

→ Dalit Empowerment is still far from reality as "Right to Reject" in few states have affected them most.

→ Improper devolution of funds, functions and functionaries. 35% of Panchayats don't have separate buildings

→ local bodies have been reduced to implementation agencies by centre and states

→ Influence of local politicians (MLA, MP) over local bodies

→ Property tax, other taxes have been not utilised fully.

→ lot of corruption.

Measures that can be taken

→ Synchronise union finance commission and State finance commission for better devolution of funds.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ The term 'may' in 243 G should be changed to 'shall' so that states will devolve more functions to local bodies

→ More funds and grants to local bodies should be given in the form of untied funds

→ Grassroot planning bodies should recruit Indian Economic and Statistical services members for better planning

→ Principles of Subsidiarity and activity mapping needs to be applied while devolving functions

→ Autonomy should be provided to recruit their own staff.

→ functional training to representatives

→ Broadband connection to connect all Panchayats with Districts and utilise e-governance in service delivery.

With collaborative approach local self governance can realise participatory democracy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information act, 2005 is a landmark piece of legislation in the Indian polity. It has opened up the gateway to other rights based legislations.

Recent amendment to RTI act, 2005

→ centre's discretion has been increased over appointments, Removal of Information commissioners.

→ Exemptions under Sec 8 has been increased

→ centres discretion over what amounts to information under OSA (official secrets act).

undermines the act

→ As centre has discretion over appointment, removal it affects the independence of Information commissioners.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Centre can block any information from sharing thus reducing efficacy of RTI act.

→ Increasing exemptions under Sec 8 defeats the main purpose of RTI to bring transparency.

RTI is master key to good governance and thus it needs to be strengthened.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

According to the constitution, Parliament ~~by law~~ is Empowered to setup delimination commission by law.

Functions of delimitation commission

→ Allocation of number of constituencies to each state for Parliament and assembly elections based on population

→ Delimitation of these constituencies in the state as per population data.

As of now delimitation commissions were set up in 1952, 1962, 1972, 1991 and 2001.

→ Delimitation commissions are not subject to judicial review

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Debates surrounding the exercise

→ Allocation of number of seats in the parliament has been frozen till 2026 due to the concerns raised by South Indian States.

→ Delimitation of constituencies in states has been done as per Delimitation commission, 2002

→ Next Delimitation commission will be set up only after ~~the~~ 2031 census is out.

→ It is not subject to Judicial review.

Delimitation exercise should be a collaborative exercise and a council on lines of GST council can be setup to resolves issues between states and centre related to delimitation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self help groups are voluntary grouping of 10 - 20 women, who come together and raising funds collectively to produce goods and services which are sold locally and revenue earned is shared among them.

SHGs as vehicles of rural development

→ Economic Empowerment

- women get financial independence.
- They can take independent choices and decisions over their life
- Boosts the income of the family
- women tend to spend extra earned income on family's health, children's Education, sanitation.
- More Employment opportunities.

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→ Social and political Empowerment

- Improved health indicators, social status
- They can assertain their role by participating in local body elections
- Potential to become women leaders and Entrepreneurs (Ex:- SEWA).
- open defecation will decrease
- Awareness about nutrition, menstrual hygiene.

Constraints faced by SHGs.

→ lack of access to formal credit sources

→ lack of usage of technology and due to low economies of scale, their products fail to fetch fair value in market.

→ lack of marketing and managerial skills and assistance

→ women face Dual burden of work, thus reducing their productivity.

→ lack of self-confidence, acting as pyschological barrier.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ SHG - bank linkage is failure in North-Indian states.

Some ways to address:-

→ MFIs, moneylenders who charge exorbitant interests should be checked by States

→ SHG is a success in Andhra Pradesh;

- Proactive role played by State in ensuring formal credit Eg:- Schemes like "Pavala vaddi" (0.25% interest)
- NGOs. gave assistance to SHGs
- Made them ready for leadership roles.
- Aggressive campaigning to generate awareness

So, AP model needs to be replicated everywhere.

→ Reputed NGOs should be roped in to provide training to SHG members

→ Matching grant system to match the funds pooled by SHGs could be used.

→ State governments should market their products by displaying them in State capitals, exhibitions etc.

SHGs are key for rural Empowerment and by rightly tapping in, it can have multiplier effect.

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16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission has been launched with the aim to make India open defecation free by 2019. Open defecation was a major problem in India, as India has ~90% of Asia's and ~50% of world's ~~open~~ population who are open defecating.

→ Swachh Bharat Mission has two components:-

- SBM - Rural
- SBM - Urban

→ As of now, ~90% of villages are declared open defecation free which is a huge accomplishment.

→ Toilets, community toilets have been constructed as part of SBM. But still they have not been utilised and people are going back to open defecating.

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Thus, it is time to put more Emphasis on other facets as well:-

→ Behavioural change :-

- Toilets constructed in upper caste areas are not used by lower caste people as caste still plays its part in rural areas: Need to break caste prejudices.
- Toilets are constructed without septic tanks and making them useless after few days.
- Nudge theory and persuasion needs to be used by roping in role models (such as Vidya Balan campaigning for Toilet constructions etc) to encourage usage of toilets.

→ Safe discharge of faecal sludge

- It can be used to create manure for agricultural purposes.
- ODF + and ODF ++ are a step in right direction.

→ Ensuring water availability.

→ Ensuring Electricity connection to all households.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ clean India also means ensuring squatter and litter free India, which needs mindset change. local bodies should be empowered to collect fines for civic offences.

With constant interventions using Nudge theory and giving incentives to strike desired attitudinal change we can ensure "clean India, Swasth India".

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush has been launched by Ministry of Health and family welfare in coordination with Ministry of women and child development to ensure full immunisation of the children.

Salient features of Mission Indradhanush

→ Immunisation of all children between 0 - 2 years

→ Awareness generation about the mission to pregnant and lactating mothers

→ It covers 7 vaccines including Influenza, Rotavirus, Measles - Rubella, Hepatitis,

→ It is a component of universal Immunisation programme.

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Challenges

→ Social taboo among the rural people about immunisation leading to non-participation.

→ lack of awareness about immunisation drive and failure of bureaucracy to approach proactively.

→ Immunization requires follow-up within 6 months, which is not done by people leading to ineffectiveness of dosage.

→ lack of proper nutrition leading to failure of reacting to the vaccine.

→ fear of vaccine induced diseases.

Measures to address these challenges

→ Rope in role models, leaders in the society to break the taboo (such as Amitach Bachhan advocating for Polio Vaccine) and get the desired change.

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→ local bodies should generate awareness about immunization drive and necessary follow-ups need to be done.

→ Usage of ICT to update the records of children who got immunized.

→ Disease vulnerability mapping of districts to see which districts are more affected for focussed intervention.

India to achieve full immunization has launched Revamped Mission Indradhanush to cover all whoever left out during phase-I and with this India will move a step in right direction towards achieving SDG 3 (Health).

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

In India only 4.4% of the working population is formally skilled, which shows the importance of skilling

changing Economic and Demographic structure

→ India has witnessed pre-matured deindustrialisation and shifted gears to service sector at very low per capita Income level.

→ Service Sector needs certain minimum skills to ~~adapt~~ absorb huge workforce, but Indias population is semi-skilled and unskilled,

→ Recent push to manufacturing in the form of "Make In India", Start up India, Aggressive export policies require huge upskilling of population.

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→ India's average age at 2020 will be 29, whereas that of US: 40 and Japan: 49. Thus huge potential for India to become skill capital.

→ Agriculture is already overcrowded (~45%) and it is imperative to provide skills to the population so that they can shift from agriculture to manufacturing and services sector

→ Job-less growth :- Because of skill-demand mismatch, if not intervened then demographic dividend will turn into demographic disaster.

→ India will have demographic dividend potential till 2040, thus it is imperative to skill the population to tap it.

Thus, to tap the potential India has launched Skill India mission with an aim to upskill the population. Ministry of Skill development and Entrepreneurship has

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

been setup to look after its implementation.

Skill India Mission

- National Skill development corporation → National skill qualification framework
- National Skill development agency → coordination between different departments, agencies, Industry

→ Sector skill councils have been setup with Industry partnership to provide industry level skills.

→ ITIs, RVTIs, have been able to provide skilling to the workforce.

→ 'Recognition of prior learning certificates' has helped in finding jobs.

→ PM Kaushal vikas kendras have been able to provide extension services and help them in finding suitable jobs.

In the wake of 4th Industrial revolution, Artificial Intelligence, it is imperative to take up massive skilling of population to reap demographic dividend.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently Trump has announced changing of Asia - Pacific command to Indo- pacific command. It signifies the importance that the region is gaining.

Reasons that motivated India to create dedicated Indo- Pacific division

→ To foster focussed and dedicated policy making for the region

→ Increasing trade potential in the region (>50% world trade is moving through this region)

→ To ascertain India's role over Indo-Pacific region

→ To sync with US change of policy and to enhance cooperation with the US.

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→ India has got mining rights for poly-metallic nodules in Indian ocean Basin, thus a dedicated division will ensure better focus.

→ To gain confidence of Island nations in Indian ocean region such as Seychelles, Mauritius, Maldives, etc and to neutralise chinese threats.

Challenges for India in Indo-Pacific region

→ china's naval expeditions in the name of piracy threats.

→ china's debt-trap diplomacy leading to leasing out of Hambantota port of SL to china.

→ Increasing aggression of china;
- Deployment of Submarines
- String of pearls
- South-China Sea issue.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ Increasing influence of other powers in the region such as US Diago Garcia Naval base, France's Reunion Island,

→ Strategic choke points such as Malacca strait, Bab-al-Mandab

→ Increasing threat of piracy in the Indo-Pacific region.

India is aware about these challenges thus engaging proactively with countries like Mauritius, Seychelles, Indonesia for Assumption, Agalega, Sabang ports. ~~and~~ India also developed chabahar port to neutralise chinese threat at Gwadar port. By creating dedicated Indo-Pacific division India is rightly showing its proactive approach towards the region.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Shangai cooperation organisation (SCO) is a regional grouping started by 5 nations lead by china and now includes India also as member.

Bilateral differences between its members

→ India – china.

- over Aksai chin
- line of actual control.
- chinese transgressions Ex:- Chumbi valley, Dokhlam standoff.
- chinese support to Pakistan towards J&K issue
- China-Pak Economic corridor from Kashgar to Gwadar which passes through Disputed territory between Pakistan and India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- chinese suppost to N-E insurgents and left wing Extremists.
- chinese aggression in Indian ocean region. and its presence in chittagong, Hambantota post.
- Blockade of India's Entry into NSG.

→ India - Russia

- India's increased closeness to the USA
- India increasing its defence imports from the USA.
- LEMOA, COMCASA agreements with the USA.

→ India - Pakistan

- J & K issues
- Border issues
- cross Border terrorism, Fake Indian currency notes.

→ China has been facing terrorism problems in Xinjiang province and central Asian countries are bases for those organisations.

Thus for SCO to become successful, these differences are needed to be sorted out.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role in Enhancing India's interest in Eurasian region :-

→ India can get access to central Asian region which is Energy and resource rich thus diversifying India's Energy basket.

→ Kazakhstan, is rich in uranium resources which can boost India's Nuclear energy capacity.

→ Eurasian region has huge trade and Investment potential for India and recent entry of India to EBRD has further opened up avenues in the region.

→ India can get access to Afganistan which can ensure stable Afganistan - which is heart of Asia.

→ India through Belt and Road Initiative of china can get access to markets of Eurasian region.

→ India's infrastructural needs can be fulfilled by AIIB.

By resolving disputes and striking a fair deal SCO has potential to transform the region into prosperous one.